FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 SEPTEMBER 1984

Egypt-Jordan

Jordan decided to restore political and diplomatic relations with Egypt as of 25 September, according to a Jordanian Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Amman television. The decision was made in "appreciation" of Egypt's "cohesion" with the Arab people of Palestine, Iraq, and Lebanon; and was made in order to prevent the "temporary alienation" from becoming a "permanent fact" exploited by "our enemy," the statement explained. Jordan's King Husayn subsequently contacted Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to exchange greetings on the new year and to inform Mubarak of the decision to restore relations, Cairo radio disclosed. Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stated that Jordan's decision proves that Arab solidarity is a fact despite the differences in the Arab community, the radio added. However, Syria contends that the decision "blatantly violates" the resolutions adopted by the Arab summit conferences, according to a Syrian Government official spokesman cited by Damascus radio. Syria is studying ways to "confront" this new situation, the spokesman added. JANA stated that the decision is a "betrayal of the Arab nation" and confirms the "capitulatory course" implemented by Jordan.

Contacts on Lebanon

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received two high-level Lebanese officials who delivered a message on the Lebanese situation from President Amin al-Jumayyil, Damascus radio reported. Al-Asad expressed his willingness to assist the Lebanese Government's efforts to deal with the situation, and gave the envoys a reply for Al-Jumayyil, according to Beirut radio. In Israel, "excessive optimism" about an arrangement for the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon gave way to "a more cautious note" following the talks between Israeli leaders and visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, IDF radio said. The Israelis informed Murphy of their willingness to withdraw in return for "adequate" security arrangements, and of their desire to reestablish a "red line" agreement with Syria, similar to the one established in 1976. The security arrangements envisaged by the Israelis are comprised of a reinforced UNIFIL deployment and the establishment of a security zone controlled by the army of southern Lebanon accompanied by Israeli advisers, the radio added.

Diplomatic Contacts at UN

Numerous diplomatic contacts between foreign ministers have been taking place during the current UN General Assembly session in New York. Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz met with the Soviet Union's Andrey Gromyko, INA reported. The two discussed the "friendly" bilateral relations and the current situation in the region, including the conflict with Iran. Meanwhile, Egypt's Al-Majid met with his PRC counterpart, Cairo radio reported. They exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern. In addition, Jordan's Tahir al-Masri discussed with France's Claude Cheysson the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East, and explained to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Jordan's position regarding the international conference and the achievement of peace based on Security Council Resolution No 242, Amman radio noted.

Israel

Shamir-Gromyko Meeting — Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir held a 90-minute "relevant and candid" talk with USSR Foreign Minister Gromyko in New York, where both men are attending the UN session, Jerusalem radio reported. Shamir brought up the lack of diplomatic relations, anti-Israeli terrorism, and the situation of Soviet Jewry; while Gromyko pointed out the importance of holding an international conference on Middle East peace.

PLO affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman on 26 September for talks with senior Jordanian officials, Amman radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 188 *26 September 1984*

AFGHANISTAN

DRA Revolutionary Council Resolution Issued ..... C 1
Mercenary Ringleaders 'Smashed' in Baghlan ..... C 3
BAKHTAR Cites NEW TIMES on Bomb Threat ..... C 3
Voice of Islamic Revolution on Recent Operations ..... C 4
Hundreds of Enemy Killed ..... C 4
Recent Operations Summarized ..... C 4
Attacks, Clashes Reported ..... C 4
BBC: Guerrillas Continue Attacks on Kabul ..... C 5
Paris Paper Interviews Kabul Resistance Leader *[LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS 17 Sep]* ..... C 5

BANGLADESH

Ershad on Gradual Relaxation of Martial Law *[Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER 19 Sep]* ..... D 1
Delhi on Paper, News Agency Strike ..... D 1

INDIA

Gandhi on Army Withdrawal From Golden Temple ..... E 1
Opposition Reacts to Pullout ..... E 1
Priests Welcome Gandhi Statement ..... E 1
Le Duan Ends Visit, Leaves Bombay for SRV ..... E 1
President To Visit YAR, PDRY, Mauritius ..... E 1
Defense Team Returns From USSR Talks *[HINDUSTAN TIMES 10 Sep]* ..... E 2
Talks on River Projects With Nepal End ..... E 2
Ethiopian Information Minister Arrives for Talks ..... E 2
Mirdha Meets Cheysson, Others at UN ..... E 2
Pakistani Role in Domestic Troubles Charged ..... E 3
Islamic Seminar Reference to Kashmir Protested ..... E 3
Commentary Examines Border Talks With PRC ..... E 3
Briefs: West Bengal Governor Appointed ..... E 4
French Cooperation Agreement

PAKISTAN

Zia on Peace With India, Other Issues ..... F 1
Yaqub Khan Praises Reagan's UNGA Address ..... F 1
Gambian President Concludes Visit 23 September ..... F 1
Communique Issued on Visit ..... F 1
Foreign Minister Meets With Counterparts at UN ..... F 2
Registration of Citizens To Begin 24 Sep ..... F 2
Cooperation Agreement With Bulgaria Signed ..... F 2
Iraqi Minister on Threat to Nuclear Plants ..... F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

SLFP Leader Criticizes Jayewardene Government *[SUN 18 Sep]* ..... G 1
Iran, Iraq Deny Missile Attack on Ship ..... G 1
Shipping Agreement With Soviet Union Renewed ..... G 1

IRAN

Ayatollah Montazeri Addresses College Representatives ..... I 1
Envoys Deliver Khamene'i Messages to Leaders ..... I 1
Nicaragua's Ortega ..... I 1
Syria's Hafiz al-Asad ..... I 1
Amrollahi Leads Delegation to IAEA Vienna Session ..... I 1
Israel's Expulsion Sought ..... I 1
Main Committee Includes Iran ..... I 1
Amrollahi Meets IAEA Chief ..... I 2
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,861 ..... I 2
Departures of Volunteers for Battlefronts Continue ..... I 2
Mashhad Seminarians ..... I 2
Guards, Qom Seminarians ..... I 2
Armed Forces Members Mark War Week in Tehran ..... I 2
Defense Industries Director on Self-Sufficiency ..... I 3
Guards Corps Minister on Trainees, Superpowers ..... I 3
Tehran Trade Fair Ends; Contracts Signed ..... I 3
Opposition Paper on Lajvardi's Firing *[London KEYHAN 20 Sep]* ..... I 4

DRA Revolutionary Council Resolution Issued

LD242214 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Resolution on measures for completion and improvement of legislative matters and the consolidation of revolutionary legality, issued by the DRA Revolutionary Council on 21 September 1984]

[Text] The DRA Revolutionary Council, in listening to and assessing the speech by Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, points out that after the new phase of the revolution, the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council have followed the consistent policy of completion and improvement of legislative matters and the consolidation of revolutionary legality in the country.

Important measures have been taken to coordinate and streamline the current laws in accordance with the basic principles of the DRA. New laws which are of great social importance have been drafted and approved at the intiative of party and state organs.

New democratic legislation has in fact regulated all aspects of state and social life and has become one of the effective factors in implementing the policy of the PDPA, in further improving state organs' activities, in consolidating discipline and legal order, and in strengthening and guaranteeing citizens' rights.

A new system of organs to safeguard the rights of the courts, of prosecutors offices, of judicial institutions, of the state information services, and sarandoy have been created. Their activities have been strengthened and intensified in the struggle against the counterrevolution, against crimes and other antisocial phenomena. They will supervise the unswerving implementation and observation of laws by all institutions, organizations, officials, and citizens and the maintenance of firm revolutionary order, security, and public order.

Public activities to protect law and order and the citizens'refusal to tolerate antisocial phenomena have been increased and intensified. All of these have created neccessary conditions to strengthen the legal bases of state and social life, to strengthen revolutionary legality, state and social order, and the protection of the citizens' rights. In the meantime, many shortcomings and inadequencies exist in the work to evolve and improve legislation and strengthen revolutionary legality.

In some cases, ministries, state committees and departments are not maintaining the necessary quality of drafted legislative documents and the previous agreements concerning these drafts with state and social organs [as heard]. A specific time-frame for the presentation of draft legislative documents should be considered. Some ministries and main departments put forward unreasonable and ill-considered legislative proposals. The Ministry of Justice has not yet dealt with the important task of classifying and codifying laws, of planning a standard method for classifying laws for the purpose of recording and enumerating them, preparing an index of legislative documents, both those which are in force and those that have been repealed.

Implementation of tasks relating to the consolidation of revolutionary legality and legal order has not had the necessary effectiveness yet. The means of state and social influence have not yet been used completely in the struggle against the offenders of law and the education of people. A complex attitude [as heard] and unity of action by all state organs and social organizations have not been maintained in this work.

The working people are not attracted to this job. The organs for safeguarding law and order which have the duty to maintain legality and order have not yet achieved reciprocal harmony and coordination in the work of local organs, social groups, unions, youth organizations and workers' collectives. Initiative, principled action, refusal to compromise, irreconcilability, and resolution in the struggle against crime and violation of law are still lacking in their work.

One of the serious shortcomings in the work of organs safeguarding law and order is that not all crimes have been solved nor have all offenders been brought to justice.

Incidents of hasty and unjustified arrests, incomplete investigation of crimes, imcomplete judicial assessment, and disproportionately severe punishments for crimes can be seen.

The office of the attorney general and its related organs in the province do not supervise properly and completely the implementation of legality and the observation of state discipline. They seldom expose and prevent the improper use of state property. They are lax in the struggle against misuse of authority, bribery, waste, embezzlement, and other crimes.

The Supreme Court and its lower courts, the special Revolutionary Court and the courts of the Armed Forces, when investigating criminal cases, do not always try to discover the circumstances, reasons, and conditions which have caused the commission of a crime, despite the demands of the law. Sometimes, necessary measures are not taken to find and expose accomplices. Mistakes are made in defining the crime and in sentencing.

The organs of KHAD and the special revolutionary prosecutors' office have not yet succeeded in establishing a situation in which counterrevolutionaries, terrorists, saboteurs, and traitors are brought to justice before committing sabotage, terrorist acts, and other crimes.

The work of the prosecutors office and of the military courts in the struggle against evading military service, desertion, loss and theft of weapons and ammunition and other military crimes is ineffective.

Investigators, prosecutors, and judges of these organs deal very little with the investigation of cases at the site of crimes.

Incidents of an indifferent, bureaucratic attitude by leading officials and responsible people toward the appeals, complaints, proposals, and critical observations made by citizensshow an incorrect and imprecise attitude toward the people's needs and disrespect for their legal rights and interests.

The propagation of laws and the education of citizens in legal matters are at their lowest level. The basics of legislation are not being taught in higher and middle educational institutes, in vocational and technical schools, nor in secondary schools.

The problems of the fight against crime and criminals are not being properly reflected in the media.

Therefore, the Revolutionary Council has made the following decisions: 1. The Revolutionary Council Presidium and the DRA Council of Ministers should take further measures to ensure conformity and coordination of current laws with the basic principles of the DRA, and to strengthen control over the activities of the Ministry of Justice and of other ministries, state committees and departments during the drafting of legislative documents, and to improve coordination in this work.

2. Ministries, state committees, and departments dealing with preparing drafts of legislative documents should pay attention to the need to improve the quality of the draft documents, to ensure their conformity with relevant state and social organs, [as heard] and the timely implementation of tasks concerning the drafting of these documents and their presentation.

3. The Ministry of Justice should take measures toward unconditionally executing the tasks which have been anticipated in the legal work plan, begin classifying laws, and, until 20 March 1985, prepare for registration the list of legal documents that are enforced as well as those invalid documents and a unified standard for classifying laws.

4. The DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium and the Council of Ministers should commission relevant departments to engage in the preparation and compilation of draft laws for the high prosecutor's office — the law of defense lawyers, the law of state arbitration, the law of popular control as well as legal documents that organize the state's commerce, price control, and measures against hoarding.

5. The DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium and the Council of Ministers, which lead the organs for protecting rights and safeguarding order, in their meetings should regularly discuss matters concerning the strengthening and consolidation of revolutionary legality.

6. The DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium should intensify and strengthen control over the activity of the Supreme Court, the high prosecutor's office, the special Revolutionary Court, and the courts and prosecutor's office of the Armed Forces. It should hear their reports and enhance the high level of their work in executing the most important work of the state, that is, strengthening revolutionary legality and legal order, intensifying the struggle against crime, and preventing crimes.

7. The DRA Council of Ministers should strengthen control over the activities of the DRA Ministry of Justice, the DRA Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the department of KHAD all of which are dutybound to reliably defend revolutionary legality, internal order and the rights of citizens. It should maintain a serious observance of legality in the activities of the organs of state administration, ministries, departments, establishments and organizations and intensify the demands by the heads of these departments for unswerving implementation of the laws and observance of social order.

8. The DRA Supreme Court, high prosecutors office, special Revolutionary Court, special revolutionary prosecutor's office, courts and prosecutor office of the DRA Armed Forces, the DRA Ministry of Justice, the DRA Ministry of Internal Affairs the DRA KHAD should be entrusted with drawing-up and implementing measures to eliminate the shortcomings and defects pointed out in this resolution. Measures aimed at considerably improving work should be taken; decisive and relentless struggle against the counterrevolution and crimes should be waged. Links between local organs and the sovereign workers' collectives and people should be strengthened. The level of responsibility of cadres for the work entrusted to them should be enhanced, and staff readiness and professional discipline should be improved. The most serious observance of revolutionary legality in their activity should be maintained. A situation should be achieved such that the actions of the staff are decisive, serious and well understood by the workers and supported by public opinion.

9. The high prosecutor's office and other prosecutors' offices should take measures to more completely make use of the authority enshrined in the DRA basic principles by overseeing the implementation and observance of laws by all central and local state organs, departments, establishments, organizations and people in charge of affairs and the citizens. The serious and essential character of supervision by the prosecutor's office of the observance of laws and the protection of state property should be emphasized. The incidents of embezzlement and the usurpation of the state power, excess spending and deviation from financial and state discipline, the abuse of official position and work, and bribery should be actively discovered and prevented, and the perpetrators severely punished. The supervision by the prosecutor's office of the implementation of laws by police and investigative and correctional departments should be strengthened.

10. The organs of the prosecutor's office, KHAD, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and all police and investigative departments should be charged with significantly improving the work of detecting and preventing crimes and preparing dossiers and dispatching them in a timely manner to the courts.

11. The Supreme Court and all lower courts should implement the laws which require them to provide objective and complete assessments of the situations and conditions surrounding the commission of crimes, and to discover the accomplices to the crimes and the reasons and conditions which contribute to the committing of crimes. They should observe the principle of individual punishment and not allow punishments which are not in keeping with the crimes, or which are too light or too heavy. They should promote the idea of raising the level of judicial training.

12. The prosecutor's office and the courts of the Armed Forces should be required to strengthen links with the commands and the political organs of units of the Armed Forces and to coordinate with them in detecting violations of military discipline and regulations. They should continue to struggle resolutely against desertion, evading military service, loss, theft and abandoning of

weapons and equipment to the enemy, and other crimes against the combat readiness of the Armed Forces. Measures should be taken to investigate urgently those crimes committed during combat operations, with final verdicts to be handed down concerning them in the place where they were committed. The judicial training process among military personnel should be strengthened and should assist in strengthening the law and in preventing violations of the law in the Armed Forces.

13. The high prosecutor's office, the DRA Supreme Court, the DRA special Revolutionary Court and special revolutionary prosecutor's office, the court and prosecutor's office of the Armed forces, the DRA Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Internal affairs, and KHAD, should take effective measures under the Council of Ministers in the direction of further close cooperation and coordination in their activities and, based on this exchange and study of experiences in the fight against crime and criminals, continue to uphold the law.

14. The Council of Ministers should take measures to increase and enhance the level of training of lawyers with higher education for the organs which protect and safeguard order and rights.

15. The attention of the responsible persons of the ministries, departments, establishments, and enterprises should be drawn to their individual responsibility for discipline and legal order in their departments and for timely and serious reaction against antisocial behavior by some members of their collectives.

16. Local organs should maintain the state's sovereignty together with the organs which protect and safeguard legal order and rights; they should broadly motivate social organizations, workers' collectives, and the inhabitants — with due consideration for their place of residence — to struggle against the violators of the law and to adopt preventive measures. And they should rely on the help of the people to consolidate law and order.

17. The state and social organs, establishments, enterprises, organizations and their heads, officials and other responsible persons should assess correctly proposals, petitions, and complaints by the citizens and take correct and sustantive measures concerning them, bringing them to the attention of the people. The critical proposals and observations of the citizens during the drafting, compilation, and implementation of the measures to consolidate legality, intensify the fight against crime and further safeguard the social order, should be taken into consideration.

18. Work on publicizing laws and on legal training of the citizens should be improved. The Ministry of Justice should continue to coordinate this work with other organs concerned with protecting the legal order and rights and with state and social organizations. The Ministries of Higher and Vocational Education and Education and Training should introduce preliminary and methodical organizational work to include introductory legal training in all high and intermediate level schools and establishments, vocational schools, technical schools, lycees and general schools. The DRA Ministry of Defense and the DRA Ministry of Internal Affairs should perform the same work to include the teaching of introductory law in the educational establishments under them. Publicizing laws and regulations, delivering speeches, statements, and lectures before the citizens on legal topics is the professional and social task of lawyers. One major aspect of publicising the law, and of legal training, is to explain in broad terms the drafting of new democratic laws, party policy, the aims and duties of the April revolution, the importance of economic, social, and cultural changes, and also to explain the aim and essence of party measures and measures of revolutionary sovereignty designed to consolidate social discipline, law and order.

19. The newspaper, journals, and radio-television should explain the contents of new laws and the importance of drafting these laws, which are required to serve the social and economic progress and the interests of the workers. Further attention should be paid to matters concerning violaters of the law, and the damage inflicted on the state and people as a result of their antisocial acts and crimes should be clearly and specifically displayed. The positive aspects of the workers' collectives in safeguarding order and also the examples of consistent efforts by official bodies to protect and safeguard the state and the people's order and rights from the encroachment of criminals should be regularly displayed.

(Signed) Babrak Karmal, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

Mercenary Ringleaders Smashed in Baghlan

LD251043 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0533 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul, September 24, BAKHTAR — A large group of armed mercenaries of imperialism and their ringleaders, namely Mohammad Nabi, Sufi Salah, Khal Mohammad, Mohammad Shah Mangal and Sayed Abdullah linked to the criminal band of Gulbuddin were smashed by the security forces of the DRA in Baghlan Province, north of the country.

A large quantity of arms, ammunition were seized from them and 32 of their hidouts were destroyed.

BAKHTAR Cites NEW TIMES on Bomb Threat

LD230906 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0502 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul, September 22, BAKHTAR — The striving of the Pakistani militarists to produce the first so-called Islamic atomic bomb is practically put into serious danger the security and peace in the region, writes Kabul *NEW TIMES*. The daily emphasizes that the design to produce atomic bomb in Pakistan, which has been prepared with the direct assistance of the USA and China, is an irrelevant action, above the defence needs of the country.

The security of Pakistan is not at present time threatened by any country, the newspaper goes on to (?say). On the contrary, it is Pakistan that by receiving 3.2 billion dollars of the U.S. military aid and the military assistance of China has transformed its territory into springboard of intervention and aggression against the DRA and India and has threatened the neighbouring countries. The newspaper reminds that Zial Haq, the dictator and the agent of imperialism, declared some time ago that no factor can postpone the Pakistan's atomic research programme. The mili-

tary observers and specialists believe that if there were no financial and technological assistance from China and the USA, Pakistan would never be capable of producing an atomic bomb.

Alan Cranston, Democratic [words indistinct] the Senate of the USA undeniable documents on the asistance of China and U.S. to Pakistan for production of atomic bomb, on the 21st June of this year. He said that Pakistan would be soon able to produce 6 atomic bombs annually and [words indistinct] 30 atomic bombs till year 1990. The so-called U.S. control over Pakistani nuclearisation is a doubtful.

But not only the USA and China are involved, The daily points out. The Western media have confessed many times that Pakistan get the equipments [words indistinct] technology for an atomic bomb from French and West German companies those equipments are sent to Pakistan through Turkey. The baseless pretense of Pakistani rulers about the enrichment of uranium for non-military purposes are no more acceptable even for Pakistani people.

What the Pakistani people need is not the production of atomic bomb, not F-16 fighters and other weapon of mass destruction, the newspaper concludes. What [it] is that the Pakistani people urgently need, is the restoration of democracy, to overcome the deep political, economic, social and cultural crises and improvement of their standar.! of living.

Voice of Islamic Revolution on Recent Operations

Hundreds of Enemy Killed

GF241501 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Dari 1715 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] According to reports received, in a heavy clash between the Soviet usurpist forces and the deceived Karmalites and the noble mujahidin, hundreds of soldiers of the joint forces of the Soviet enemy and its hirelings were killed. The clash began when hundreds of tanks and vehicles of the infidel enemy, backed by tens of helicopters and fighter airplanes, attempted to besiege one of the bases of our mujahidin brothers in the Shindand District.

In these operations, with fortitude our mujahidin brothers were able to kill and wound more than 400 of the Soviet forces and their hirelings. In addition, one helicopter and one airplane of the aggressive enemy were downed after being fired upon by our brothers' air defense equipment. The enemy was forced to retreat from the scene in an abject condition after sustaining heavy losses. On the other hand, our Muslim revolutionaries planted some mines in the vicinity of Kalmik and Karakanazar and destroyed one tank and two transport vehicles of the enemy. Our noble mujahidin, meanwhile, were successful in destroying some armored tanks and motorized vehicles of the enemy and in taking one of the vehicles as booty in the villages of Rabatsariyan and Kuchekardeh.

A report from the Herat region states that three of the Soviet occupationist soldiers were killed in a hand-to-hand fight with our noble mujahidin.

Recent Operations Summarized

GF211806 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Dari 1715 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Summary from poor reception]

According to reports from Nimruz Province, the mujahidin destroyed two enemy tanks and one transport vehicle near Nimruz town, killing their crews. In action in Nimruz Province, the mujahidin destroyed one enemy tank and killed its crew. In an attack in Herat Province, the mujahidin inflicted heavy damage on Soviet and Karmal soldiers. In this action they destroyed one tank, one truck, one bulldozer, and one loader, killing all their crews. In other action, the mujahidin were attacked by Soviet-Karmal soldiers in Herat. In this action the mujahidin destroyed one tank and wounded several enemy soldiers. In retaliation, the enemy killed 10 civilians and several head of cattle. The enemy also burned several peasant dwellings.

Reports received from Badghisat Province indicate that the mujahidin attacked an enemy convoy and destroyed one truck carrying war materiel, killing its crew members. In recent days five communists of the Karmal regime were killed in the (?Kader) district by the mujahidin. One enemy soldier captured by the mujahidin said that in this particular action another four communists were also wounded.

A mujahidin source has reported that the area around the provincial capital of Badghisat is under mujahidin control, but not the town itself.

Attacks, Clashes Reported

GF251204 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Pashto 1715 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] According to a Muslim brother who recently visited Mazar-e Sharif, the mujahidin recently attacked the Kowtal-e Mazari sports and recreation center of the Soviet occupationist soldiers and mercenaries of the puppet regime. The man said that one Jum'ah Khan, a member of the hellish KHAD organization, was killed by the infidel-burning fire of the mujahidin in Mazar-e Sharif town.

In clashes over the past 45 days between Muslim revolutionaries and the Soviet occupationist forces, aided by domestic mecenaries in the Herat region, heavy damage and casualties were inflicted on the occupationist forces. In these clashes, apart from the killing of hundreds of Soviet occupationist soldiers and misled government troops, 10 members of the Soviet occupationists were captured by the mujahidin forces. The report adds that in these operations a total of 35 tanks, 1 enemy helicopter, and 4 government military posts were destroyed by the Muslim mujahidin. The mujahidin also captured a considerable quantity of arms and war materiel, including one tank.

During these operations, panicky Soviet occupationists set fire to and destroyed two mosques and hundreds of dwellings and shops. During these clashes, 116 government soldiers defected and joined the revolutionary ranks.

The leader of the Soviet puppet regime, Babrak Karmal, in a recent speech admitted attacks by Muslim revolutionaries in the provinces of Herat, Qandahar, and Paktia, and said that the situation in Afghanistan continued to be tense.

Our mujahidin brothers in a coordinated attack in Hurmach District, Badghisat Province, kept the region under seige for an entire week and prevented all entry by enemy support troops. The Muslim mujahidin in these operations captured a quantity of war material, including two radio sets, two pieces of sophisticated weaponry and captured 12 enemy soldiers.

The mujahidin brothers, in a perfectly coordinated action in Arghandab District, Qandahar Province, hit a Soviet-Karmal forces camp, killing more than 40 soldiers of the occupationist forces and capturing a quantity of enemy weapons.

BBC: Guerrillas Continue Attacks on Kabul

TA251548 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Antigovernment guerrillas in Afghanistan appear to be maintaining their military campaign against the capital, Kabul. Our correspondent in neighboring Pakistan, Alex Brodie says that for the second week running Western diplomats there have reported a series of bomb and rocket attacks on Kabul.

[Begin recording] They said that on one night, six rockets hit the area near Radio Afghanistan. On another, a Soviet occupied apartment block was hit. And there was an unconfirmed report that the Ministry of Defense was attacked.

The diplomats also said that early last week, an explosion caused by a bomb or rocket took place at a city center hotel. They said guerrillas attacked the airport and two civilian planes were damaged.

Later in the week, heavy firing was heard again at the airport. At 0200 in the morning on Saturday, four loud explosions were heard, followed by another bigger one 2 hours later.

The diplomatic sources also confirmed that the DC-10 civilian airliner which Kabul Radio said was hit by fire from the ground on Friday, did have to make an emergency landing during which it burst two tires. It was seen circling the airport and jettisoning fuel before landing.

South of Kabul, guerrilla sources say, government and Soviet forces are still battling with the guerrillas for control of the Lowgar valley. Through the valley runs the strategic road from Kabul to Gardez and thence to the border region.

The Western diplomats say the Government has failed to secure the road. Last week, they say, a convoy of 26 trucks had to turn back to Kabul.

On Saturday, a more heavily armed convoy, accompanied by several helicopters, tried to get through. And the next day 13 fuel trucks and 9 armored personnel carriers followed them. The outcome is not known. [end recording]

Paris Paper Interviews Kabul Resistance Leader

PM211101 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 17 Sep 84 p 25

[Interview with Major Abdol Haq, resistance military chief for Kabul province, by Christophe Ducasse — date and place not given]

[Text] *LE QUOTIDIEN*: Kabul Province is a highly strategic region for the Soviets, who are determined to sever the mujahidin from the population by carrying out daily bombing raids especially in the Paghman region. Major Abdol Haq, do you think that this strategy of terror is effective?

Abdol Haq: The Soviets' aim is indeed to try and isolate the mujahidin by provoking the flight of the civilian populations. Either the Soviets bomb the villages directly with their MIG's and their helicopters, sometimes there are ground offensives with air support as in Paghman at the beginning of August, or they kill the livestock, destroy the irrigation systems, and burn the crops. Some 25 to 30 percent of dwellings have been destroyed but emergency farming nonetheless continues. Some fields are spared. After all the Soviets possibly fear thousands of refugees arriving in Kabul all at once.... Despite this terror in our region, families are resisting and staying in the region. At present 10 percent of the population has fled. As far as we are concerned, we naturally desperately need the population's support and we are trying to settle families. For example we are building schools, but it is very difficult because they are often bombed. We are trying to help the people as much as possible, and a team of eight Afghan doctors has been formed. In addition, I am very pleased to announce that we have received humanitarian aid for the first time in our region. In Mid-August a team from the Guilde Europeenne du Raid distributed Fr400,000-worth of food shared among some 15 villages. Each family received Fr250, in other words 1 month's food.

LE QUOTIDIEN: The province is kept under very close surveillance by the Soviets, and yet with your men you carry the battle right into downtown Kabul, the capital.

Abdol Haq: Kabul is rather like a showcase for international opinion. Diplomats and international organizations can report what happens to their countries. Kabul is also the symbol of the Soviet occupation. When we attack a power station, when we cut the electricity lines linking Kabul to the USSR and the city is plunged into darkness, that too is a symbol. We have set up resistance networks inside Kabul. They carry out individual acts of resistance. In the evening cries in praise of God and calls for holy war rise from the roofs.

Around 1,000 Rebels in the Streets

LE QUOTIDIEN: In face of the expansion of this urban guerrilla movement, and of the influx of refugees who are a potential source of trouble, have the Soviets recently strengthened their military and police network in Kabul?

Abdol Haq: The situation has grown tougher inside Kabul itself. At least one member of every family must join the Army. However, you know that three-fourths of young Afghans refuse to serve in that Army. Thus the communist militia carry out daily

checks, enter apartments and houses and ransack them; there are thousands of arrests. The militia also watch the people who listen to the BBC in Pashto or Radio Free Mujahidin. In short there are constant checks on the population in the street or at home. Of course at night there is a curfew and there are now three Soviet units over the whole of Kabul Province, recently reinforced by special units trained in commando operations.

LE QUOTIDIEN: And despite the checks, despite the patrols, you manage to keep your networks intact, and to enter Kabul to carry out increasingly bold actions?

Abdol Haq: In fact everything depends on the support the population gives us. You know that the Soviets have set up several protection belts around Kabul. There are many posts guarded by 2, 3 or 12 tanks, with, of course, mines all around. The Soviets change their position every night. Therefore if we did not have information when moving toward Kabul, we would fall into ambushes several times. Most of the time we are informed at the last minute by peasants or even members of the Afghan Army. But unfortunately we have sometimes fallen into ambushes four or five times in the same night and lost five or six men each time. Advance is difficult and so is retreat since the Soviets change position. We therefore have to guarantee our rear and an operation with 20 mujahidin, for instance, in fact requires 200 men. The number of fighters used in these operations varies. It all depends on the target. The smallest operations involve 5 to 10 men. Bigger operations mean around 1,000 mujahidin in the streets of Kabul.... When we attack the airport we use 80-mm, 82-mm, and 60-mm mortars; all that requires many people.... We recently attacked the 4th and 15th units of the Afghan Army guarding Pol-e Charkhi prison.

No Blind Terrorism

LE QUOTIDIEN: For the time being your objectives are strictly military. Do you think you will one day have to resort to urban terrorism and, why not, to anti-Soviet actions abroad?

Abdol Haq: No, certainly not, moreover we plant very few bombs in Kabul for fear of killing innocent people. As regards the second question, the answer is also no. We do not want to extend our war to other countries; we do not want to create problems for those who are not directly concerned, and we are anxious to solve this problem inside our own territory. For instance in Peshawar, in Pakistan, Hezb-e Eslami's office is only a few hundred meters from the Afghan consul's house. We see his wife and children every day. They move around unprotected. But we do nothing. We do not want to cause problems in Pakistan. We are a people, a nation, and we want to solve our problem ourselves. It is really a matter of principle because we have no shortage of men; there are Afghans throughout the world.... It is a political decision which we have taken. We have decided never to extend this war to other countries, since that would make our action dishonorable and strip us of our right to be a free country. Moreover, I observe that there have been commando actions at Kabul airport, on the roads, against convoys, against Soviet officials, but none of that has woken up the world; none of that has alerted international opinion. I ask, why has this not had more effect?

LE QUOTIDIEN: This sometimes coincides with the law of silence which the Soviets impose on the countries they control. But what about the Islamic Conference which has merely granted you observer status? As for the nonaligned countries, they are not even capable of agreeing on a final clear communique. Don't you think there is a problem there too?

Abdol Haq: You know all the military aid reaching the resistance comes from Arab countries, especially Saudi Arabia. I would also point out that there are no campaigns to defend human rights in those countries. You have finally convinced us that freedom is a purely European concept and that is why the West ought to do something. It is Europe which always says: "This is good, this is evil." So, where is the evil in Afghanistan? When I went to Europe last February, I visited France, Spain, Britain, and Germany, and in those countries I found people who were very cold toward the Afghans' problems, even rather indifferent. People think that Afghanistan is thousands of kilometers away. It is a country with different customs and a different religion. They must think: "The Afghans are so different that it is not worth bothering with them." However in those countries I saw many demonstrations for Poland, although people are not being killed there as they are in Afghanistan. People mobilize for that country.... So much the better, because I am not saying people should not help the Poles. We are waging the same battle against Marxist materialism, but I am just trying to show you that Afghanistan is a forgotten country.

Ershad on Gradual Relaxation of Martial Law

BK260227 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 19 Sep 84 p 1

[Excerpt] President and Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad on Tuesday disclosed that he would soon make an announcement on the gradual relaxation of Martial Law in the country.

Talking to newsmen at Zia International Airport on his arrival from a three-day visit to Iraq President Ershad said that he had been demonstrating his utmost sincerity to establish peace and ensure democratic transition. "No president in the past had given so much as I gave to the opposition and one should not treat my sincerity as my weakness," he warned.

Referring to the five-point demand of the opposition the President said that he had fulfilled all their demands one by one. About the main demand of the opposition for lifting Martial Law he said that he would soon make an announcement on the gradual relaxation of Martial Law and after it the opposition will have no point.

Asked whether he will offer a proposal for fresh dialogue with the opposition the President ruled out such possibility saying "we had enough discussions."

The President sought cooperation from all in his effort for establishing peace and stability. He reminded all that there could be no development and prosperity under anarchy. He said that he was in constant touch with Dhaka during his visit to Iraq. He expressed his concern over the loss of life and property due to heavy rainfall last week and hoped that the nation would be able to overcome the loss by the devastating flood.

President Ershad said that there should be some laws in the country for holding the elections. We cannot go back to jungle laws in the absence of any law, he said and stressed that he had been praying along with others so that we could return to democracy peacefully through elections. This is what we all want and wish, he said adding that peace can never be restored through indiscipline and violence.

Delhi on Paper, News Agency Strike

BK251401 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] In Bangladesh, all national dailies and news agencies remained closed yesterday to protest against the ban on a Bengali daily *DAINIK DESH*. The decision to stop work for 1 day was taken by the leader of the control action committee of newspapers and news agencies.

All India Radio Dhaka correspondent says the government had banned the publication of the daily about 3 months ago. Despite reported demands by journalists union, the government refused to lift the ban.

Gandhi on Army Withdrawal From Golden Temple

BK251620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The prime minister has said that it has been decided to withdraw the token presence of the Army from the Golden Temple. This was announced by the prime minister a short while ago. Mrs Gandhi said:

[Begin recording] I spoke to you on Punjab on the 2d June. Later, on various occasions I made it clear that at no time did the government have any intention of retaining control over the Golden Temple, or for that matter, any place of worship. In fact, 36 temples were handed over almost immediately after the June action. In the Golden Temple, we had the problem of repairs to the Akal Takht [highest seat of Sikh religon] and a couple of other buildings. Obviously these repairs had to be undertaken with the utmost dispatch and devotion. Unfortunately, no agreement about this could be reached with the priests and others who were approached initially. Other devotees came forward and the work proceeded. The Akal Takht has been restored to its original resplendence. We had to introduce some restriction on entry merely to ensure that the repair work continued unimpeded.

Over the last several weeks the Army presence in the Golden Temple has been thinned down. Lately, a couple of guards were put only for the protection of the Tohfa Khana [building inside the Golden Temple]. As the work progressed, the hours of public entry were also increased. The government [has] taken note of the public statements made on behalf of the head priests that they are against any misuse of the temple and the taking in and storing of arms in holy places. Now that the repairs are complete, even the token presence of the Army in the Golden Temple can be withdrawn. This we have decided to do.

As soon as the necessary arrangements have been made, the present governmental regulations (?on entry) will cease. The nation's sole concern is that places of worship should not become centers of secessionist, terrorist, and other antinational and anti-social activities.

Dynamic Punjab has always been a source of strength and pride for the country as a whole. I am sure that with our present decision a new stage will begin in Punjab in which all sections will again work together in harmony and trust. I convey my good wishes to all devotees of the Golden Temple. Jai Hind [Hail India] [end recording]

Opposition Reacts to Pullout

BK260633 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Opposition leaders have welcomed the government's decision to withdraw the Army from the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar. Welcoming the announcement, the Lok Dal president, Mr Charan Singh, said the prime minister should have fixed the date for the complete withdrawal of the Army. The Congress-J president, Mr Jagjivan Ram, said the Army withdrawal should be completed before the 30th of this month. The former prime minister and the Janata party leader, Mr Morarji Desai, said the decision would help restore normalcy and confidence among the people of Punjab. The president of the Janwadi Party, Mr Chandrajit Yadev, urged the government to find a political solution to the Punjab problem.

In Punjab, several leaders have welcomed the decision. The chief whip of the Congress-I state legislature party, Mr Davinder Singh, said the people of Punjab in general and Sikhs in particular should now take the responsibility to ensure peace in the state. The leader of the Akali Dal, Longowal Group, Bakshi Jagdev Singh, has described the government's decision as a positive step. The secretary of the Punjab unit of the CPI, Mr Avtar Singh Malhotra, has also welcomed the decision.

In Amritsar, the five Sikh head priests met late last night to discuss the government's decision.

The Golden Temple will remain open to the general public for 13 hours today in view of the great rush of the devotees. The timings will be from 0500 to 1800. About 25,000 devotees visited the temple yesterday on the occasion of Amawassaya [Sikh, Hindu festival].

Priests Welcome Gandhi Statement

BK260913 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] In Amritsar, the five Sikh head priests have welcomed the statement of the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, about the withdrawal of the Army from the Golden Temple. A large number of devotees are visiting the Golden Temple today. The temple has been opened to the general public for 13 hours today from 0500 to 1800 in view of the great rush of the devotees.

Le Duan Ends Visit, Leaves Bombay for SRV

BK260744 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] The secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Mr Le Duan, was given a warm send-off at Bombay Airport this morning when he left for home after a week's visit to India. He was seen off at the airport by the Maharashtra governor, Mr I.H. Latif, the chief minister and others. Talking to our Bombay correspondent, Mr Le Duan said during his talks with the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, and other Indian leaders he found that India and Vietnam agree on several major international and bilateral issues. The Vietnamese leader believed that in her capacity as chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement, India will further enhance its role in the struggle for peace and national independence in this region as well as in the world.

President To Visit YAR, PDRY, Mauritius

BK251635 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The president, Giani Zail Singh, will undertake a 10-day tour of Mauritius, North Yemen and South Yemen from the 22d

of next month. He will attend the centenary celebrations of the arrival of the Indians in Mauritius. The president will reach North Yemen on the 26th and leave for South Yemen on the 29 October. He will return to Delhi on the 31st.

Defense Team Returns From USSR Talks

BK211015 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English 10 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, Sep 9 (UNI) — A high-level Indian defence delegation returned here today from Moscow after wide-ranging talks with the Soviet Union on Indo-Soviet defence collaboration and the supply of military hardware. The team, which was headed by Defence Secretary S. K. Bhatnagar, also had detailed discussions with Soviet leaders on the strategic situation in this region. The decision to widen the scope of talks to cover the developments in this area was taken by both sides in view of the worsening security environment.

It is understood that the Soviet Union has agreed to expedite the supplies of aircraft, missiles and electronic warfare equipment, agreements for which had been signed earlier.

During the talks, the Defence Secretary was assisted by top officials of the Army, Navy and Air Force, including Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice Admiral R. R. Tahiliani.

Official sources said Indo-Soviet defence co-operation had acquired a "new dimension" with the Soviet Union agreeing to supply on an "urgent basis" a vast range of sophisticated equipment, including some especially suited to meet the developing threats in the Indian Ocean area.

The Soviet Union had already supplied three AN-32 medium tactical transport aircraft to the Indian Air Force. It is understood that the Soviet Union has now agreed to supply two AN-32 aircraft every month. About four to five squadrons of AN-32 aircraft have been contracted for outright purchase.

India proposes to install a West European navigation system in the AN-32 aircraft. The Aircraft Systems Testing Establishment (ASTE), Bangalore, has already evaluated the Omega navigation system and has recommended it for installation in the AN-32 aircraft.

The Soviet side has also assured early supplies of the giant tactical transport aircraft I-76, with the first batch arriving early next year.

Arrangements have also been finalised for the initial assembly of the advanced technology MIG-29 fighter aircraft. This is in addition to the MIG-27 aircraft, assembly lines which have already been set up at the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) in Bangalore.

Discussions were also held in Moscow on the supply of military hardware with higher strike power for the Army and the latest sensing system to increase sight, surveillance and detection capabilities of warships of the Indian Navy.

The Indian side is understood to have apprised the Soviet officials of the long-range plans for creating new design and development capacities in the Indian aerospace industry to meet the next decade's needs in defence, civil aviation, transport and communications.

The Soviet side is interested in collaborating with India in setting up new ordnance factories designed to make India self-reliant and self-sufficient in defence equipment.

In view of the increasing militarisation of the Indian Ocean, the discussions also covered the question of upgrading the operational capabilities of the Indian Navy.

Talks on River Projects With Nepal End

BK210529 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The secretary-level talks between India and Nepal will be resumed in Katmandu in January to arrive at an acceptable arrangement on the construction of Pancheshwar, Karnali and western Rapti projects on common rivers. This was decided at the end of a 3-day official level talks between the two sides in New Delhi. Both the Indian and Nepalese delegations expressed satisfaction at the progress of the Karnali project. They have also agreed to continue discussions for preparing a feasibility report on the Pancheshwar multipurpose project. The Indian delegation was led by Mr M.G. Padhye, secretary, Ministry of Irrigation, and the Nepalese delegation by Mr M.S. Dhakal, secretary of the Nepalese Ministry of Water Resources.

Ethiopian Information Minister Arrives for Talks

BK250913 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Ethiopia has sought India's cooperation in the fields of communication, agriculture and industry. This was stated by the Ethiopian minister for information and national guidance, Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, on his arrival in New Delhi from Bombay this morning. Dr Gedle-Giorgis was received by the union minister for information and broadcasting, Mr H.K.L. Bhagat.

Talking to All India Radio correspondent Mohan Singh, the Ethiopian minister said his visit will further strengthen the ties between the two countries and open new vistas of relations in the field of communication. He said his country would like to benefit from India's experience in the field. Dr Gedle-Giorgis is carrying a special message from the Ethiopian head of state for the prime minister. During his stay in the capital, he will discuss with Mr Bhagat measures to implement the already existing cultural agreement between the two countries.

Mirdha Meets Cheysson, Others at UN

BK250953 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The union minister of state for external affairs, Mr Ram Niwas Mirdha, held talks in New York with the French foreign

minister, Mr Claude Cheysson. Mr Cheysson stressed his country's special relationship with India and noted its prominent role in world affairs. Mr Mirdha urged Mr Cheysson to help in removing some of the procedural hurdles in the setting up of a cultural center in Paris to which the French Government had agreed in principle.

In another meeting with the Jordanian foreign minister, Mr Mirdha discussed the West Asia crisis. He also had wide-ranging discussions with the Yugoslav foreign minister on matters concerning the Nonaligned Movement and preparations for the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations next year.

In his talks with the Venezuelan foreign minister, Mr Mirdha reaffirmed India's support to the initiative of the Contadora group of countries for resolving the problems relating to Central America.

Pakistani Role in Domestic Troubles Charged

BK250937 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The foreign secretary, Mr M. Rasgotra, has said India has clear evidence of Pakistan's involvement in our domestic troubles. Appearing in a television program in New York, Mr Rasgotra said during his talks in Islamabad he had cautioned Pakistani authorities against the kind of things they are doing, but they denied that they were involved. Mr Rasgotra also spoke of the massive propaganda in the Pakistani official media and said it gives an extremely negative picture of India.

In reply to a question, the foreign secretary said Pakistan faced no threat of any kind from India. He said that India wished Pakistan well and would like to have normal and friendly cooperation with it.

Islamic Seminar Reference to Kashmir Protested

BK260637 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] The Indian Embassy in Islamabad has protested to Pakistan against the raising of the Kashmir issue at an international Islamic seminar inaugurated recently by the Pakistan president, General Ziaul Haq. India's charge d'affaires, Mr Shashank, told the Pakistan Foreign Office that such actions could only vitiate the climate for normalization of relations between the two countries.

Commentary Examines Border Talks With PRC

BK241455 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Commentary by Sunil Roy of PTI on the fifth round of India-China talks]

[Text] The just concluded fifth round of India-China talks on the border dispute did not on the face of it yield any tangible result. Neither side expected anything in concrete. The Chinese negotiators in Beijing admitted at the end of the 6-day talks that differences in the approach to the solution of the long standing border issue persisted on certain points. The next round scheduled in New Delhi is expected to discuss substantive issues. So far no date was indicated for the next round.

While the fifth round of talks, first of which was held in Beijing in December 1981, failed to break any fresh ground, its outcome was considered a step forward by both sides. Press reports suggest that differences have been sufficiently narrowed down on the border issue.

On the eve of the talks, the leader of the Chinese delegation, Mr Gong Dafei, dropped a broad hint that his government was quite close to reaching an agreement on principles governing a satisfactory solution of the border question at the end of the fourth round in New Delhi in October last year. Mr Gong confessed that a formula laying the foundation for future rounds of talks would have been finalized had we stayed back in New Delhi for a day extra.

On the anvil are two proposals. One is India's sector by sector approach and the other is China's so-called package deal first offered in the early 60's. India has squarely rejected the Chinese package proposal, the acceptance of which would mean condoning the Chinese aggression against India. At the last round of talks, India put forward once again its six-point proposal. One of them is an early and just solution of the border dispute taking into account the legitimate interest of both sides. India made these proposals in response to a set of principles laid down by China during the second round of talks in Delhi in May 1982.

During the last round of talks the issue of confiscated Indian property in Beijing, Shanghai and Lhasa came up. Even after normalization of relations under which an Indian ambassador was dispatched to Beijing in 1976 after several years of estrangement, Indian properties still remained in the illegal custody of the Chinese Government. The Indian Embassy in Beijing is housed in a rented accommodation, while a large building, a property of the Government of India, has not been released by China. This issue has remained under discussion for about 4 years.

Apart from the border issue, the last Beijing meeting exchanged views on current international situation and agreed to exchange cultural troupes, exhibitions, academicians, and scholars. The highlight of this cultural exchange is a decision to coproduce a film on the 7th century Chinese traveler (Huang Jang), who had visited India to collect Buddhist scriptures. On the surface everything moved smoothly. Even as talks were half-way through, an event of great significance took place. A high level Pakistani military delegation motored down the 771 km-long Karakoram Highway that links Pakistan with China since 1958. The highway passes through Pakistan occupied Aksai Chin, an area forming part of India's Jammu and Kashmir State. The Chinese package deal has Aksai Chin at its center asserting that China must continue to occupy that area. India's position (?is) not only irreconcilable but also irreversable and unequivocal on the question of retrieving Aksai Chin from its illegal occupation. India will make no concessions on Aksai Chin or other Indian territories occupied by China in 1962, the defense minister, Mr S.B.

Chavan, said last weekend. He was quoted as saying that Aksai Chin had always been a part of Kashmir and there was no possibility of India making any concessions on that count during border talks.

Briefs

West Bengal Governor Appointed — Mr Uma Shankar Dikshit has been appointed governor of West Bengal. This was announced in a communique from Rashtrapati Bhawan [President's House] today. [Excerpt][*Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Sep 84 BK*]

French Cooperation Agreement — India and France are to cooperate in the use of radio isotopes, radiological impact on environment and design, and experimental use accelerators. The agreement followed talks in Paris between the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr Raja Ramanna, and his French counterpart. [Text][*Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Sep 84 BK*]

Zia on Peace With India, Other Issues

BK261028 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said we are following the path of peace in our relations with India and it is our effort that there should be no conflict between the two countries. He was talking to newsmen on his arrival at the Lahore airport a short while ago.

Answering questions relating to Pakistan's eastern and western borders' situation, the president said there have been some minor incidents which are not unusual, but the situation on the borders was not alarming and there is so far nothing to worry about.

About Afghanistan, he said from the very beginning it was Pakistan's effort to find a political solution of the problem, and we are optimistic about it.

Answering another question, he said it has been our continuous effort to work for ending the Iran-Iraq war. He had discussed at length during his recent meetings with Gambian president as to what initiative can be taken to find a solution of the problem.

Referring to the visit of the Gambian president, he said it will greatly help promote the already existing close relations between the two countries.

Yaqub Khan Praises Reagan's UNGA Address

BK250610 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, who is attending the UN General Assembly session, has appreciated and described as historic the speech made by President Reagan. Expressing his reaction to President Reagan's UN General Assembly address, he said his stand on Afghanistan is positive and his strong and clear support for the process of resolving the Afghanistan problem through diplomatic means is praiseworthy.

About President Reagan's gesture of goodwill toward the Soviet Union, the Pakistani foreign minister said that his viewpoints are aimed at enhancing peace, lessening tension, and normalizing the situation which has assumed alarming proportions. He expressed hope that President Reagan's offer will not be rejected.

Gambian President Concludes Visit 23 September

BK231548 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] The Gambian president was given a warm send-off when he left Karachi this afternoon at the conclusion of his state visit to Pakistan. Madame Jawara accompanied him. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Madame Ziaul Haq bid the distinguished guest farewell. The Sind governor, federal and provincial ministers, Karachi mayor, members of the Federal Advisory Council, foreign diplomats, and notable citizens were present at the airport.

Communique Issued on Visit

BK241301 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Gambia and Pakistan have agreed that peace in Afghanistan can be restored only through a political solution based on the UN and Islamic Conference Organization [IOC] resolutions and the Nonaligned Movement declaration. This was stated in a joint communique issued today at the end of the state visit of the president of Gambia, Alhaji Dawda Kairaba Jawara, to Pakistan. They expressed the hope that the current efforts by the UN secretary general's special representative would lead to a peaceful solution of the crisis. The Gambian president appreciated the efforts of the Pakistan Government in providing succor to 3 million Afghan refugees and agreed that there was an urgent need for an international assistance program to alleviate the sufferings of these refugees.

Deploring the continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict, the heads of state of Gambia and Pakistan urgently appealed to the two countries to find a peaceful solution of their differences. They took note of the efforts made by the ICO and especially by Ummah Peace Committee to secure a peaceful solution to the conflict.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq informed the Gambian president of the recent efforts made by Pakistan to accelerate the process of improving relations with India. The Gambian president felicitated him for the efforts undertaken by him to promote an atmosphere of confidence and mutual understanding in the region.

The two heads of state denounced the racist Pretoria regime for its illegal occupation of Namibia and called for the speedy implementation of the relevant UN and OAU resolutions for the Namibian independence under the leadership of the Southwest African People's Organization. They also condemned the repeated and unprovoked acts of aggression by the racist minority regime against the African Frontline States. They also reiterated their condemnation of the heinous apartheid policy and renewed their firm support to the people of South Africa in their just struggle for their fundamental rights. The two leaders reaffirmed their conviction that withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories and the holy city of Al-Quds [Jerusalem] and recognition of the Palestinian people's rights are essential for a comprehensive and durable peace in the region.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq congratulated the Gambian president on the establishment of the Sene-Gambia confederation and prayed for the continued happiness and prosperity of the peoples of Senegal and Gambia within the confederation. The communique said the two heads of state discussed the protracted drought in Gambia and other West African states and called upon the international community to increase its assistance to the drought-affected countries. Pakistan on its part donated 500 tons of rice to Gambia. The communique said the two sides considered a number of proposals for expanding cooperation, especially in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, industry and defense. They also agreed to have an institutional framework to facilitate bilateral cooperation. They agreed on the need for more frequent mutual consultation.

The two leaders reiterated their commitment to the settlement of disputes through peaceful means as well as adherence to the policy of nonalignment. President Jawara invited President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq to pay an official visit to Gambia which was accepted.

Addressing a news conference in Karachi this afternoon, the Gambian president said it was the effort of the Ummah Peace Committee to bring about cessation of hostilities between Iran and Iraq in the first place, and then bring them to the negotiating table. About the forthcoming meeting of Ummah Peace Committee in Jiddah, he said he had already held such consultations with some members of the committee and would hold consultations with other members.

Replying to a question he said the ICO is aware of persecution of Muslim minorities at some places. He expressed the hope that the organization as well as its individual members would do all that is possible to mitigate the sufferings of such minorities. He told another questioner that development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is beneficial for mankind. About bilateral cooperation, President Jawara said specific projects have been broadly identified by the two countries in the agricultural and industrial sectors under the framework of the agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. During his talks with the Pakistan president, he said, they explored ways to strengthen, deepen and widen the very brotherly relations that existed between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Meets With Counterparts at UN
BK250831 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan had separate meetings with the foreign ministers of the FRG, Nepal, and Hungary at the United Nations. During his meeting with Foreign Minister Genscher of the FRG, he apprised him of Pakistan's relations with India and the Soviet Union and the situation in Afghanistan. He also discussed the Iran-Iraq war and expressed concern over the continued conflict. During his meeting with Foreign Minister Varkonyi of Hungary, he exchanged views on the international situation and matters of mutual interest. He also expressed a desire for increasing economic and trade ties between the two countries. During a meeting with the Nepalese foreign minister, Padma Bahadur Khatri, they reviewed the regional situation. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said Pakistan will continue its efforts toward promoting good-neighborly relations in the region.

Registration of Citizens To Begin 24 Sep
BK221044 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] A countrywide campaign is being launched from Monday for the registration of citizens and for issuance of identity cards to those who have attained 18 years of age.

This will enable eligible voters to cast their votes in the next elections. Special counters have been set up at the registration offices and mobile teams of registration officials will visit the farflung areas where the percentage of uncovered population is significant. The application forms will also be supplied to the deputy commissioners for distribution through local authorities.

Cooperation Agreement With Bulgaria Signed
BK221210 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Under an agreement signed in Islamabad, Pakistan and Bulgaria will cooperate with each other in the fields of energy, industry, and agriculture. Bulgaria will provide 16 electrical transformers and other equipment. A delegation of Pakistani experts will visit Bulgaria this year to familiarize itself with the experience gained by Bulgaria in the fields of electricity and electrical engineering. The representatives of the Production Ministry will visit Bulgaria so as to acquaint themselves with Bulgaria's successes in the field of heavy industry.

Iraqi Minister on Threat to Nuclear Plants
BK230945 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] The Iraqi minister for religious affairs, Mr 'Abdallah Fadil, has said that the decisions taken at the International Seminar on Islamic Solidarity will greatly help in further consolidating and strengthening Islamic unity and cooperation in the fields of economy and culture. He told a news conference in Islamabad that his country supports the recommendations approved at the seminar.

About the Iran-Iraq war, he said President Mohammad Ziaul Haq is trying everything possible to establish peace between the two countries.

Answering a question on threats faced by Pakistani nuclear installations, he said Iraq has always opposed interference in the internal affairs of other countries. He prayed for the safety and security of these installations which are working not only for the progress of the Pakistani people but for the entire Islamic community.

He said his country will continue efforts for expanding existing bilateral ties between the two countries.

SRI LANKA

SLFP Leader Criticizes Jayewardene Government

BK250931 Colombo SUN in English 18 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Leader of the SLFP [Sri Lanka Freedom Party] Sirimavo Bandaranaike bemoaned the plight of the 85 per cent innocent farmers in the north.

She said the Jaffna farmers who earned mints of money by cultivation under her regime are today placed in a pathetic situation.

Ms. Bandaranaike was addressing a party rally which was held at the Panadura U.C. [Urban Council] grounds recently.

She further said, "The government has failed to solve the northern problem for the last six years. Now they are trying to solve it through round table conferences. If they are unable to solve these problems they must resign and hold a general election without blaming us," she added.

The government used all methods to destroy our party whatever methods they adopt to ruin our party they will not succeed, she said.

Referring to the problems of the people, Ms. Bandaranaike said that our traditional values were being eroded due to uncontrolled crime, corruption and drug abuse in the country.

Money borrowed from abroad mortgaging the future generations are wasted, without utilising them for development purposes, she said.

Referring to a recent survey conducted by a team of UN investigators she said that more than 60 per cent of the population are suffering from malnutrition. She said there was no such starvation in the country during her regime.

In spite of the difficulties of the people faced the government provided Benz cars to the MPs, imported at high cost, she added.

Referring to by-elections, she revealed that it was rediculous that government decided to have a by-election at Kundasale while appointing a member for the Ambalangoda seat. What the people wanted was a general election, she emphasised.

Leader of the Opposition Anura Bandaranaike said that although the Panadura seat was also mentioned as one of those electorates to have by-elections earlier, the plan was changed and a member was appointed instead.

He challenged the government to have a by-election for the Panadura seat too.

Mr. Bandaranaike said that the government has failed to solve the Northern problem. "We will find solutions to this problem in three months if we are given the power," he claimed.

Medawachchiya MP Maithripala Senanayake, Nanda Ellawala, Stanley Tillakaratna and several others also spoke.

Iran, Iraq Deny Missile Attack on Ship

BK251119 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Both Iran and Iraq have rejected allegations that they were responsible for the missile attack on the *Royal Colombo* which was carrying a consignment of oil from Saudi Arabia to Sri Lanka.

A statement issued by the Iranian Embassy in Colombo said that Iran was not responsible for the attack on the tanker in the Gulf. It said there was an attempt to damage Iran's image in neutral countries like Sri Lanka by blaming Iran for such attacks.

The Embassy of Iraq has also issued a statement saying that it strongly rejected such an allegation by the Iranian Embassy against Iraq. The statement which was published in the local press on the 21st of this month.

Shipping Agreement With Soviet Union Renewed

BK230904 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Sri Lanka and the USSR have renewed the existing bilateral shipping agreement between the two countries. The deputy minister of shipping in the USSR and the acting minister of trade and shipping, (Mahendra Vijayaratne), signed the necessary agreement at the ministry.

Discussions with the visiting three-member Soviet delegation on the joint Sri Lanka-Soviet commission on shipping also concluded yesterday. Under the agreement, vessels from the USSR will continue to be repaired at the Colombo Dockyard Limited. Sri Lanka's national line is expected to call at the renowned Svoiet port of Odessa soon. The port of Colombo will be used for transshipment by the USSR national line.

Ayatollah Montazeri Addresses College Representatives

LD251944 Tehran IRNA in English 1814 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Qom, Sept. 25, IRNA — Ayatollah Montazeri said here Monday that the future of Iran is determined by colleges and universities since they have a responsibility to produce graduates equipped both with academic expertise and with moral integrity for running the various affairs of the country in keeping with the aspirations of the Islamic Revolution.

The ayatollah who was addressing a seminar here of his personal representatives at colleges and universities throughout the country also called on them to be logical, forward-looking and realistic in readmitting college students who were once expelled on various charges such as engagement in outlawed activities, but who have repented and disavowed their earlier convictions. He said such people must not be denied the right of getting into the colleges.

He said any educated person even though he may have served a prison term because of his past acts who is now exonerated must be given opportunity to serve his country in his capacity.

Ayatollah Montazeri reminded that such people must be allowed to pursue their college studies or continue teaching at the colleges rather than be cast out from society which treatment he said would make social cripples out of them thereby adding to the problems which the administrators must cope with.

The ayatollah also emphasized that the assignment of his representatives at colleges and universities throughout the country was not done with the idea of performing formal functions such as preaching on special days or contenting themselves with rhetoric, but that their task was to help the foundation of an education based on the principles of the Islamic faith.

Envoys Deliver Khamene'i Messages to Leaders

Nicaragua's Ortega

LD251929 Tehran IRNA in English 1744 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 25, IRNA — A message from President Khamene'i was given to the Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega in Managua on Monday. The message called for expansion of ties between the two countries.

The message was given to Ortega, who is a member of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, by the advisor of Iran's foreign minister Javad Larijani who is visiting a number of Central American countries.

In the meeting, the two sides discussed imperialist threats to Iran and Nicaragua while Ortega praised Iranian stands against imperialism.

Larijani also met Nicaragua's minister of foreign affairs Miguel d'Escoto and discussed bilateral ties. D'Escoto pointed out dangers of U.S. and Zionist expansionist policies in Central America and the Middle East and said U.S. Government wants to create governments similar to the Zionist regime, in Central America. He said Iran and Nicaragua should coordinate policies in facing threats from the U.S. Government.

Syria's Hafiz al-Asad

LD222119 Tehran IRNA in English 1738 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, Sept. 22, IRNA — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received a message from President Khamene'i of Iran on Saturday.

The message was handed to Syria's Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam when he met Iran's Foreign Ministry official in charge of African and Middle Eastern Affairs Hoseyn Lavasani here.

Amrollahi Leads Delegation to IAEA Vienna Session

Israel's Expulsion Sought

LD221007 Tehran IRNA in English 0947 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, sept. 22, IRNA — The Islamic Republic of Iran will strongly demand the expulsion of the Zionist regime from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) during its session to be held in Vienna, Austria, this week, said the head of Iran Atomic Energy Organisation, Reza Amrollahi, this morning.

Amrollahi, who heads an Iranian delegation to the 28th annual conference of the IAEA, said before his departure that the conference, in addition to condemning the Zionist attack on Tammuz reactor, will also discuss international guarantees to be undertaken by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

He said that the annual session was the best opportunity for member countries to exchange views and hold talks for the cooperation in various fields of nuclear energy.

The Iranian official noted that the Islamic Republic, inspired by sublime Islamic criteria, intended to employ all scientific and technological means, including peaceful use of nuclear technology.

Main Committee Includes Iran

LD242117 Tehran IRNA in English 1746 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 24, IRNA — The Islamic Republic became a member of the main committee of the annual conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the first time this year since the victory of the Islamic Revolution in 1979.

This was materialised through the efforts of the Iranian delegation led by Reza Amrollahi, head of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organisation in the 28th annual session of the IAEA which started here today.

The session would continue for five days.

Amrollahi Meets IAEA Chief

LD251321 Tehran IRNA in English 1238 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 25, IRNA — The head of the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran, Reza Amrollahi, in a meeting here Tuesday with the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Hans Blix, discussed possibilities of further technical and scientific cooperation of IAEA with member-countries.

Meanwhile, during the meeting Blix expressed the willingness of the IAEA to provide the Iranian Atomic Energy Organisation with atomic fuel for its research reactor.

Meanwhile, Amrollahi talked about the failure of the U.S. in meeting its obligations to provide Iran with nuclear substances worth more than two million dollars, paid by Iran prior to the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Amrollahi urged the IAEA director general to take measures in this respect.

Meanwhile, in another meeting with his Pakistani counterpart, Amrollahi talked about mutual cooperation in the application of atomic energy in nuclear medicine and agriculture. Furthermore, it was agreed that both sides exchange scientific information to be used in a nuclear medical centre to be established in Iran.

The annual meeting of the IAEA opened in Vienna Monday with the participation of representatives of the member-countries.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,861

LD251708 Tehran IRNA in English 1629 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 25, IRNA — Fifty-two enemy soldiers were killed and or wounded in battlefronts near Piranshah, Sar Dasht, Panjwin and in the western fronts, and one Iranian civilian was injured in Abadan Monday under long-range artillery fire of the Iraqi forces from across the border.

A military communique published here by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and numbered 1,861 said sporadic artillery fire was exchanged in most of the battlefronts on Monday and at least nine houses and one shop were damaged in Abadan upon being hit by enemy shells.

In Piranshah, Sar Dasht and Panjwin at least 40 enemy soldiers were killed and or wounded and eight artillery emplacements of the enemy troops, one 50-mm heavy gun emplacement were wholly wrecked and two of the enemy vehicles were set ablaze. Iran's Muslim combatants also checked the movement of columns of enemy vehicles in Chuman Mostafa, Kani Mangah and their nearby heights.

Elsewhere, in the western fronts, the Iranian forces killed and/or wounded at least 12 Iraqi soldiers and also levelled four emplacements for heavy and/or light guns and destroyed an ammunitions depot of the Iraqi troops.

In the western fronts Iran's Muslim combatants exercised full control over enemy operations throughout the fronts. Meanwhile, at 19:15 and 22:30 hours (15:45 and 19:00 GMT) local time on September 23, the Iranian forces firmly prevented enemy infiltration operations in Jazzabeh and 'Anbar River areas repelling enemy patrol units and inflicting casualties upon them.

In other operations Iran's Gendarmerie forces at the banks of the Arvand River rained shells upon the enemy positions across the river Monday knocking off one emplacement of artillery guns, one enemy vehicle and one surveillance post.

Departures of Volunteers for Battlefronts Continue

Mashhad Seminarians

GF220600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Simultaneous with the commencement of the imposed "war week," the voluntary departure continues of the combatant youth of our country to the fronts of the struggle against the Zionist enemy. In this regard, a large group of noble members of the mobilization and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps from the cities of Neyshabur, Torbat-e Heydarieh, Arak, Qa'emshahr, Kordkuy, Karaj and a group of Mashhad seminarians left for the battlefronts of combat with the enemy, during the past few days amid grand ceremonies and a warm sendoff by the residents of their cities.

Guards, Qom Seminarians

LD251147 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Simultaneous with the war week, various strata of the ever vigilant people of our country continued departing for the battlefronts of the war against the aggressive enemy to help the combatants of Islam. On the basis of reports received, during the first 3 days of "war week," large groups of mobilization and Guards Corps members from the Kohkiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad Province and the cities of Zahedan, Mashhad and Gilan-e Gharb and a large group of mobilization forces from tribesman of Ilam, left for battlefronts of the imposed war amidst enthusiastic ceremonies given by the people of these regions.

Also yesterday, on the third day of the war week, more than 250 Qom seminary students left for battlefronts of the imposed war. The reconstruction jihad of Hormuzgan Province also dispatched a team of volunteer drivers together with their trucks to battlefronts of the imposed war. They left Bandar 'Abbas after some send-off ceremonies.

Armed Forces Members Mark War Week in Tehran

LD251939 Tehran IRNA in English 1739 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 25, IRNA — Members of the Armed Forces gathered at Tehran University today for a group prayer ceremony on solidarity and prayer day, the fourth day of the war week.

A member of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Central Committee, Br. Afshar, said in a speech that "our forces will strike a

strong blow at Saddam Husayn with their reliance of God". [sentence as received]

Afshar said the Iranian Muslim forces were more prepared than ever before to confront the aggressor forces. "We are waiting to hear the orders of the officials of the country in order to inflict the final blows on the Ba'thist enemy".

The prayers leader, Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati, pointed out that the war had turned against all calculations.

Defense Industries Director on Self-Sufficiency
LD251801 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] At a press conference today the managing director of the Defense Industries Organization announced: At the moment as a result of the efforts of the committed Iranian experts, engineers and technicians, many spare parts for F-4, F-5 and even F-14 fighter bombers are being manufactured by the industrial units of the Defense Industries Organization.

He added: The aim of this organization is to provide the armament needs of the Armed Forces, including weapons, ammunition, helicopter fleets of air squadrons [as heard], and in the near future the manufacture of helicopters and aircraft, naval craft, military vehicles and different types of personnel-transporting vehicles for the three branches of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Referring to the fact that 4 years after the start of the imposed war we are now in a position where this organization meets the majority of the God-seeking Iranian fighters' requirements, he said: In one of the industries, during the first 6 months of the current year [starting 21 March 1984], production rose by more than 20 billion rials compared with last year's. It should be a source of pleasure to our Muslim nation, which has always supported the fronts with their material and spiritual assistance, that the daily production of some types of ammunition manufactured in our munitions industries of this organization exceed 1 million bullets. In some cases, the production of our military industries has increased more than 10 times compared with that in the time of the dependent and treacherous regime of the destroyed shah.

He added: Since the victory of the Islamic Revolution many departments of the defense industries, which used to be previously controlled by foreign experts, have been run and controlled by the committed forces of our country. In order to meet many of our needs we are trying to achieve 100 percent self-sufficiency with government assistance. According to our plans, in the implementation of the policies of the Islamic Republic we will be able to export military goods to the oppressed and Muslim countries of the world.

On the consolidation of the Defense Industries Organization he said: At the moment the items manufactured by various units of this organization include all ammunition for the weapons in use in our country. Also at the moment we are manufacturing light ammunition which used to be imported from abroad before the victory of the Islamic Revolution; in this respect we have reached complete self-sufficiency. As far as heavy ammunition is concerned, when the plans have been fully implemented, we shall experience in the near future a state of independence from imports and the achievement of self-sufficiency. This program is one of the priorities of the Defense Industries Organization.

Guards Corps Minister on Trainees, Superpowers
LD222126 Tehran IRNA in English 1735 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept 22, IRNA — Supporters of Iraqi dictator Saddam Husayn encouraged him to initiate the now four year old war but Iran will finally reap its ultimate benefit, said the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps Minister, Mohsen Rafiqdust, in a speech marking the "war week" Saturday.

Speaking at the Ministry of Mines and Metals, Rafiqdust said the superpowers are clearly involved in the war. He added the United States and the Soviet Union are in agreement about helping the Ba'th regime in Iraq.

Rafiqdust said the Soviets have a large contingent of advisors in Iraq and on the other hand the American ambassador had assured the Zionist regime that the use of Jordanian airports by Iraqi airplanes is not aimed against it, he said.

Commenting on the state of the Armed Forces, Rafiqdust said today our Army has an interest in the future of the nation and the IRGC's have put over two million people through training, out of whom 700,000 have been sent to the battle fronts.

Rafiqdust later attended a gathering at the Ministry of Education, where he said the Islamic Republic will continue the war until the final victory but will never accept an imposed peace.

The IRGC minister also deplored the recent massacre of Lebanese Muslims in the village of Suhmur by lackeys of the Zionist regime.

Tehran Trade Fair Ends; Contracts Signed
LD222130 Tehran IRNA in English 1845 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 22, IRNA — The tenth Tehran international trade fair ended here today. During a period of 12 days from its inaugural day, about two million visitors from various walks of life visited the fair in uptown Tehran.

During a ceremony marking the end of the fair here today, the head of the Export Promotion Centre of Iran Haj-Hoseyn extended the appreciation of the Iranian Government to the 37 participating countries and expressed hope that they would also participate in the next trade fair here in 1985. He said the tenth Tehran international trade fair had also served to open new channels for increasing Iran's non-oil exports to other countries. He reminded also that the tenth Tehran international fair had special significance because foreign producers had found an opportunity during the fair to conclude contracts with Iranian counterparts despite the imposition of a war upon the Islamic Republic by the Baghdad regime.

Towards the end of the ceremonies he handed out recognition letters to foreign participants at the fair.

Iranian producers and manufacturers, too, are to receive similar letters in recognition of their participatcn at the fair.

Opposition Paper on Lajvardi's Firing

GF251627 London KEYHAN in Persian 20 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] It seems that Haj Aqa Asadollah Lajvardi has finally been caught despite the fact that 5 years of efforts to fire him were neutralized. Moments before going to print we received a report that the Islamic Revolution prosecutor has been fired. For those who saw Lajvardi's face during the trial of the military personnel of the Nowzhehgroup, or his show on the day that Musa Khiabani and Ashraf Rabi'i were killed — he was shown holding Rajavi's son in his arms — no other word but executioner can describe this former member of Feda'iyan-e Eslam, a member of its publishing board and a man who boasts about murde

At the time that *KEYHAN* was going to press the news about the firing of Lajvardi as well as that of the Evin prison director had not been officially announced, but reliable sources in Tehran said that it was certain. Lajvardi is accused of having planned the Tehran railway bombing in order to justify further harshness by the Islamic regime. The incident cost 32 lives. In recent weeks, the regime has attempted to assume a more moderate attitude as a result of the critical conditions. Lajvardi's name has been circulating as one of those who should be sacrificed for the sake of public satisfaction. Considering the reports coming out of Tehran, it seems that Ayatollah Khomeyni has finally accepted the fact that in order to save the neck of Velayat-e Faqih from the guillotine it is necessary to sacrifice Lajvardi, irrespective of all his shining service for the Islamic Republic.